

MR. CLEVELAND ACTS

He Calls an Extra Session of Congress to Meet on August 7.

TEXT OF THE PROCLAMATION IN FULL

Causes Which Mr. Cleveland Says Move Him to Prompt Action.

FINANCIAL DISTRESS AND UNCERTAINTY

Some Remedy Must Be Found that Will Relieve the Business Situation.

SURE OF THE REPEAL OF THE SHERMAN ACT

Why the President Changed the Time of Calling the National Legislature Together from September to August—Comments on His Action.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The president left here at 4:30 this afternoon over the Pennsylvania road for Buzzards Bay, Mass. He will be absent from the capital three weeks or more, his stay depending upon circumstances.

Secretary Lamont accompanied the president as far as New York. The president's determination to leave the city was only reached this morning and his departure so suddenly leaves a number of important affairs hanging in the air. It is understood that the president will transact only the most urgent public business while at Buzzards Bay and what official announcements are to be made will be given out at the executive mansion in Washington.

Proclamation Convening Congress.

At 6 o'clock this evening the following proclamation was issued:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30.—Whereas, The distress and apprehension concerning the financial situation which prevails all business circles have already caused great loss and damage to our people, and threaten to cripple our merchants, stop the wheels of manufacture, bring distress and privation to our farmers, and withhold from our workmen the wage of labor; and

Whereas, The present perilous condition is largely the result of a financial policy which the executive branch of the government finds embodied in unwise laws which must be executed until repealed by congress;

Now, therefore, I, Grover Cleveland, president of the United States, in performance of a constitutional duty, do by this proclamation, declare that an extraordinary occasion requires the convening of both houses of the congress of the United States at the capital in this city of Washington on the 7th day of August next, at 12 o'clock, noon, to the end that the people may be relieved through legislation from present and impending danger and distress.

All those entitled to act as members of the Fifty-third congress are required to take notice of this proclamation and attend at the time and place above stated.

Given under my hand and the seal of the United States at the city of Washington, on the 30th day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, and of the Independence of the United States, the one hundred and seventeenth.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Gave Way Under Pressure.

The president had left directions for the issuance of the proclamation before his departure for Buzzards Bay. The determination to call the extra session the first week in August instead of the first week in September, it is understood, was only definitely arranged at this morning's cabinet session, after giving full weight to the numerous telegrams received from all parts of the country urging this course. A consideration which caused the president to change his mind was foreshadowed in the remark made by one of his cabinet officers two days ago, that if the president received reasonable assurances that there was a likelihood of a prompt repeal of the so-called Sherman purchase law, he might be disposed to call congress together earlier than he had announced. It is inferred from the fact that the president has done so that he considers he has obtained the assurances he desired.

Most of the cabinet members have followed the president's example and left the city, or are leaving the city for brief vacations. Those who remain say the president's proclamation speaks for itself and decline to discuss the situation further.

DISCUSSING THE SITUATION.

Senators and Congressmen Express Themselves on Cleveland's Action.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—There seems every reason to believe that all the speculations as to the time of the meeting of congress indulged in prior to 1 p. m. today were guess work. Some of them, as it turns out now, were very lucky guesses, and others were equally unfortunate. It is almost conclusively established that the calling of an August session was not determined upon until after midnight today, and consequently could not have been communicated to any person in confidence or otherwise, days in advance. The plain facts appear to be that the disturbance of values arising from the uncertainties of the situation grew so alarming that Mr. Cleveland at last was compelled to acknowledge that "the unexpected consequences necessitating an earlier meeting of congress," which he spoke of in his celebrated interview of June 5, had arrived. The action of the British government in India brought matters to a crisis. Previously, to that startling event, Mr. Cleveland had manifested a firm determination to adhere to his plan of calling congress together in September.

Watched the Course of Events.

After the suspension of silver coinage in India the president resolutely declined to speak further about his intentions until he should be prepared to act, and each of his cabinet officers maintained similar silence. It may be stated, however, without violation of confidence, that from the day when the announcement of the action of India was made, the president took steps to keep himself forewarned through the press dispatches of the slightest approach to a panic in the money market and prepared at any moment to take the course which he has now adopted.

When today he found telegrams on his

table, not only from the eastern and middle states, but also from the south and even some of the silver states urging that congress be called together at the earliest possible date to deal with the uncertainty, he determined to delay no longer, but even in taking this action the president took steps as far as he could to prevent its being known before the stock exchange closed, so as to avoid any appearance of exercising undue influence on the stock market.

Senator Voorhees Talks.

The effect of the announcement upon senators and republicans in the city was very marked. Senator Voorhees, chairman of the finance committee, first knew of the president's action when informed by an Associated Press reporter. He was much surprised. "That being the case," said the senator, "it will not be long until we are again at work. Inasmuch as congress has to deal with this subject of finance it is well that we get about it, and the sooner the better. I do not know if congress can, or will, bring this subject to a conclusion, but it is a matter of fact that it is a subject which everybody seems to be depending upon congress for a solution of our financial troubles. I think the president has acted wisely, and I have no doubt that as soon as congress gets to work, it will repeal the Sherman act."

Senator Harris, president pro tem of the senate, said he was not surprised at the president's action, but that he was not the one to whom he had spoken relative to the calling of an extra session, it is learned that he expressed the belief that the sooner it was done the better it would be for the whole country.

Representative Dockery of Missouri declared that he was not surprised at the president's action, but that he was not the one to whom he had spoken relative to the calling of an extra session, it is learned that he expressed the belief that the sooner it was done the better it would be for the whole country.

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NEW YORK MONEY MARKET

Owing to the Action of the Clearing House the Situation is Much Easier.

ITS PROMPT ACTION IS HIGHLY PRAISED

Prominent Financiers of the Opinion that the Worst is About Over—Money Was Easily Obtained Yesterday—Loan Certificates Freely Taken.

New York, June 30.—The money market today was the center of attraction in financial circles, rather than the stock market, as a result of united action of the banks represented in the clearing house committee. The situation was reported to be much easier in consequence of the prompt steps taken by these banks to avert a money panic, and on every hand nothing but praise was heard for the action of the presidents of these banks.

This morning a well known financier, himself a director of more than one large national bank, speaking of the action of the clearing house, said: "The action of Messrs. Simmons, Tappan, Cannon, Baker and Nash yesterday in taking out clearing house certificates for their respective banks is highly commendable. These gentlemen will probably be criticized by some people for 'catering' to Wall street, but in times like the present it is of the utmost importance that the stock market and money market should be kept in a normal condition. For, notwithstanding the cry against the street, it is the life blood of the whole country, and if it is damped up or the stock exchange closed, it would be a disaster upon the country. The free movement of stocks enables the banks to resort to their call loans and 'own' securities and to keep the market in a normal condition, which, in these times, is very desirable."

John A. Stewart, president of the United States Trust Company, said: "I think money next week will be comparatively easy."

Loaned Money Freely.

The banks which took out certificates freely lent the money thus made available without decreasing the cash in their vaults. Those who had taken out certificates at the clearing house this morning, which, of course, were paid in loan certificates which had to be taken by the banks having credit balances. Those who had taken out certificates at the clearing house this morning, which, of course, were paid in loan certificates which had to be taken by the banks having credit balances.

The two banks, the presidents of which are members of the clearing house loan committee, said that they had no objection to the clearing house action, and that they were in a position to lend money to the banks which had taken out certificates at the clearing house this morning, which, of course, were paid in loan certificates which had to be taken by the banks having credit balances.

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WHEN THE VICTORIA SANK

Survivors Reach Malta and Tell the Story of the Dreadful Wreck.

CAME THROUGH TRYON'S OWN MISTAKE

He Ordered an Evacuation for Which He Had No Room—Trevelly of the Men in the Face of Certain Death.

(Copyright 1893 by James Gordon Bennett.)
PARIS, June 30.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to The Bee.]—The grand harbor was thronged with boats containing relatives and friends of the Victoria's crew and the bastions were black with spectators when, at 10:15 today, the Phœnix and Edgar arrived from Tripoli, bringing the survivors of the awful wreck. There was no cheering for the survivors, because sorrow for the lost vessel was so dominant. The silence was impressive as the ships passed up to their moorings. The rescued blue jackets were soon surrounded by crowds of the survivors were transferred to the Orion, which had been prepared for their temporary reception.

A friend on the Camperdown sends me the following as the cause and result of the collision between the Victoria and Camperdown:

Admiral Tryon made a signal for the second division to alter its course sixteen points, intending that the divisions should turn round toward each other, but there was not room to accomplish the movement, for the squadron was proceeding in two lines 1,300 feet apart and each ship requires more than 600 feet to turn in. The first line was the Camperdown, the Edgar and the Phœnix. The second line was the Victoria, the Nile and the Dreadnaught.

Only One Question.

Tryon's signal to the second division to alter its course sixteen points having been obeyed, it was, owing to the absence of sufficient room for the evolution, simply a question of which would ram the other.

The Victoria was struck just before the turret, the penetration being more than six feet. The Camperdown left her stern on the Victoria's mess deck. The Victoria heeled over to starboard instantly, and appeared to be settling rapidly, but Admiral Tryon signalled the other ships not to send boats, doubting believing there was no necessity, but thirteen minutes after the Victoria heeled over to starboard and went down head foremost, with her screws going round and her machinery working.

Some of the survivors were actually on the bottom for a short time. Fleet Paymaster Richard was picked up alive, but injured fatally coming up from the sinking ship. The sight was awful, but no lives were lost that could possibly be saved. All the ships' boats were on the scene in the rescue. The Camperdown reached Tripoli after the wreck, five feet down at the bows.

He Mistook the Distance.

The squadron was making for anchorage when Tryon signalled to change lines. The Camperdown, not answering promptly, because she saw there was not sufficient room, the flagship asked, "What are you doing?" Then the Camperdown, it is stated, Commander Smith, remarked to Tryon, "There is not room, enough," but Tryon kept on.

Tryon was on the bridge, directing after the collision. He did not despair of saving the Victoria until she actually turned over. Surviving officers of the Victoria have not heard of the reported incident of Tryon's refusing a life preserver offered him by a sailor when they arrived at Malta, and doubt its authenticity.

I have just had a long interview with a surviving officer. He states the discipline was absolutely perfect throughout, not a man or a midshipman wavering for an instant. Two prisoners were unlocked from the cells and one was saved. Nineteen were in the sick bay and they were all got on deck by Dr. Ellis and his assistants. One was a midshipman down with fever. He was brought up in a chair by Dr. Ellis, but was drowned. Many more could have been saved if more boats had been on the spot, but the admiral signalled that boats were not needed.

Beyond Human Criticism.

The opinion prevails that the person chiefly responsible for the disaster lies at the bottom of the sea under the Victoria. Captain Boscawen, the admiral's second in command, is much respected. All the surviving officers of the Victoria look carefully and badly shaken.

I have just seen Lord Gifford. He is deeply pale and on crutches. Commander Jellicoe, who was sick with fever but was saved, is convalescing. One midshipman who was on the young duke of Uzès, is reported to be in a fair way to recovery. Dr. Ellis was carried down with the ship, but came up with the escaping air. The men tried to help one another while in the water. Everybody, without exception, showed calmness. Chaplain Morris encouraged the men with his latest hymn. A hero perished in Morris. Admiral Seymour's appointment to this command gives general satisfaction.

END OF AN EXPLORE.

Young Duke of Uzès Reported to Have Lost His Life in Africa.

(Copyright 1893 by James Gordon Bennett.)
PARIS, June 30.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to The Bee.]—The death of the young duke of Uzès, who was reported on June 29 in Africa, in which country he was making an exploring expedition through the basin of the Congo, was the eldest son of the duchess d'Uzès, who was so prominent during the Boulanger excitement. The name he bore is one of the greatest in the annals of the French nobility. His title passes to his brother, the second son of the duchess d'Uzès, who has heretofore been known as the comte de Crussol.

JACQUES ST. CERE.

NO OCCASION FOR FRIGHT.

Advices from Paris to the Effect that Cholera is Not Epidemic in France.

(Copyright 1893 by James Gordon Bennett.)
PARIS, June 30.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to The Bee.]—There is not the slightest cause for alarm about the reports of a slight cholera epidemic in southern and southwestern France, as the result of telegraphic inquiries to Herald correspondents at Bordeaux, Cette and Toulon show, there are, in truth, a few cases at Toulon and Hyeres-Alais, but they are confined to those who by their habits of life and surroundings seem to court the disease, which shows no indication whatever of spreading or becoming epidemic. Bordeaux is entirely free from cholera, which has been unknown there since 1854, and her sanitary condition is good and her death rate comparatively low.

English papers seem inclined to work up a cholera scare in France now that the tourist

DISPOSITION OF MOSHER

Washington Authorities Leave the Matter Wholly with Judge Dundy.

WILL PROBABLY BE SENT TO LINCOLN

Why Certain Parties Desire to Have the Bank Wrecker Kept Within the Nebraska Penitentiary—Will Save Considerable Expense.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE, 315 FIFTH STREET, WASHINGTON, June 30.—Attorney Harvey of Lincoln, who has been several days endeavoring to induce the attorney general to consent to the imprisonment of Bank Wrecker Mosher at Lincoln, instead of confining him in the penitentiary at Sioux Falls, had an interview with Mr. Olney today. The attorney general has modified his position somewhat in this matter, and this afternoon informed Mr. Harvey that he would be willing to leave the entire matter to Judge Dundy.

"Judge Dundy," said the president issued the object of imprisoning Mosher at Lincoln instead of sending him to Sioux Falls, is that a number of cases now pending in the district court at Lincoln, in which Mosher will be called as a witness, are soon to be heard, and if he were imprisoned at Lincoln instead of Sioux Falls it would save considerable time and expense in transporting the ex-banker from one point to another.

Pulling for an Iowa Man.

J. J. Richardson, national commissioner from Iowa, arrived tonight. Mr. Richardson is here to urge the president to appoint L. L. Martin second assistant postmaster general. His visit to the capital will be of little service to his friend Martin, however, as the president left the city this evening for an outing that may be extended several weeks.

Postmaster General Olney has ordered an election of a senator for the capital district, without providing for complying with the law requiring the scrutiny of the ballots. Several newspapers refer to this action as resembling a dictatorship. Officers of the national guard are holding secret meetings to discuss the situation, which is generally acknowledged to be serious.

Murdered Their Prisoners.

The Herald's correspondent in Melo telegraphs that General Viola's command has defeated the Castilistas troops. In revenge the Castilistas cut the throats of the remnants which they captured, although they had promised them amnesty.

The Herald's correspondent in Rio Janeiro telegraphs that Admiral Waldeck proposes to return from Rio Grande do Sul soon. He will expose to the senate the cruelties committed in that state by Governor Castilho.

From Montevideo the Herald's correspondent telegraphs that large bodies of Uruguayan revolutionaries are pouring over the frontier of Uruguay so as to enter Brazil. The Uruguayan frontier guard has been ordered to maintain a strict neutrality. Senator Eliaur positively refuses to be a candidate. President Henca has condemned the press for opposing the candidacy of Bana.

South American Notes.

The Italian bark Bonanza was wrecked off the coast of Brazil. All the officers and crew were saved. The Herald's correspondent in Buenos Ayres wires that extensive frauds have been discovered in the management of the Banco Hipocotico. The vice president of the bank has been arrested.